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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

Conversion of camphene into the acetic and formic acid esters of isoborneol. V. B. Tishchenko and G. A. Rudakov. *J. Applied Chem. U. S. S. R.* 7, 349-72(1934).— The reaction of the formation of acetic and formic acid esters of isoborneol is reversible, and most nearly complete at low temps. The esterification of camphene with  $HCO_2H$ , carried out at  $15^\circ$ , proceeds 10-15 times as rapidly as that of  $AcOH$ . The esterification of camphene with 80%  $AcOH$  and 80%  $HCO_2H$  is much slower than with stronger acids, and results in a lower yield of the ester. The smallest amts. of polymerization products during the esterification are observed in the esterification with  $HCO_2H$ . The procedure is described. A. A. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL INDEX

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

26

The composition of the Russian commercial turpentine from *Pinus silvestris*. G. A. Rudakov and G. A. Artyamonov. *Levokhim. Prom.* 5: No. 11, 11 (1966).  
Two samples of turpentine obtained from a resin soap, and one sample extr. with gasoline from tar and sepd. from solvent by distg., contained a pinene 38.6, 38.0 and 55.1%; Δ<sup>9</sup>-carene 24.7, 19.6 and 26.3%; terpineol 5.17, 2.78 and 4.65% (as C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O), resp. The sample obtained by gasoline extr. also contained 4.7% of gasoline. Data are tabulated. Seven references.

A. A. Podgorny





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18

Catalytic transformations of terpenes. I. Catalytic transformation of dipentene under the influence of activated clay. G. A. Rudakov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 1073-81 (1940).—Dipentene (I) (550 g.) was refluxed with stirring with 0.5% clay (2.8 g.) at 170° for 1 hr., filtered and fractionated *in vacuo* and the following fractions studied: Fraction 3, *bp.* 175.5°, *d*<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.8451, *n*<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4745, *M*<sub>R</sub> 45.27 (yield 5.50%). Fraction 11, *bp.* 185.0°, *d*<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.8501, *n*<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4851, *M*<sub>R</sub> 45.54 (yield 4.55%). Fraction 13 (residue) *d*<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.833, *n*<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5102 (yield 13.9%). The phys. consts. indicate that I is isomerized into terpinolene (II) and II into  $\alpha$ -terpinene. Other products formed are  $\beta$ -cymene,  $\Delta^2$ - $\beta$ -menthene and polyterpenes. S. K.

Leningrad Sci. Res. Wood Pulp Chem. Inst. and

All-Union Inst. for the Hydrolytic and Sulfite-Alcoholic Industry

ASB-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



RUDAKOV, G.

Riddle of the Chelyabinsk graben. IUn.tekh. 8 no.11:29 N '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

RUDAKOV, G.

New ring vulcanizer. Avt.transp. 40 no.2:22-23 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Kirovskogo Oblavtougpravleniya.  
(Vulcanization. Equipment and supplies)

RUDAKOV, G.A.

Continuous production of formic ester of isoberneol from camphene.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.6:10-11 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Isoborneol) (Camphene)

RUDAKOV, G. A.

✓ Catalytic transformations of terpenes. VI. Catalytic isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinene into  $\beta$ -pinene. G. A. Rudakov and M. M. Shestakova; *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 29: 621-623 (1956); *Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 597-604 (1956) (Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 49: 6304c. — Isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinene by contact with titanous acid in liquid phase at 160°

(cf. *C.A.* 49, 10895c) gave an isomerizate contg. 32% pinene. Fractionation of combined products from several runs yielded camphene,  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\alpha$ -terpinene, limonene, and  $\beta$ -pinene. The latter, identified best by rotary dispersion at 470 m $\mu$ , apparently forms as a result of a dynamic equilibrium between the 2 isomers. At 160°, the equilibrium constant K is 0.015-0.018, in favor of the  $\alpha$ -isomer. G. M. Kosolapoff

CH

①

RUDAKOV, G. A.

2.  
Catalytic transformations of terpenes. VII. Preparation of optically pure  $\alpha$ -pinene from  $\beta$ -pinene. G. A. Rudakov and M. M. Shestakova. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 26, 2357-01(1954); cf. C.A. 49, 10805c; 50, 3322i. —  $\beta$ -Pinene isolated from *Picea excelsa* turpentine by very careful distn. was isomerized by heating with pure BzOH 20 hrs. at 125° in the presence of hydroquinone. The resulting  $\alpha$ -pinene after careful fractionation was obtained in optically pure state,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  50.0°  $\pm$  0.5°. G. M. Kosolapoff

mi

RUDAKOV, G. A.

✓ Mechanism of heterogeneous catalytic isomerization of hydrocarbons on acid catalysts. III. Mechanism of racemization of camphene on titanate acid. G. A. Rudakov and M. M. Shestaeva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 20, 2120-33 (1956); *C.A.* 41, 114a; 50, 5579c.—On heating with titanate acid to 100–80° some 40% of camphene is racemized apparently through reversible transformation of camphene and tricyclene, while some 60% is isomerized through steric rearrangement of the carbonium ion formed from camphene. The latter course follows the mechanism of Nametkin rearrangement (N. and Bryusov, *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 60, 285(1928)). The course of the reaction was followed by optical activity and freezing curves of fractions obtained from the reaction mist. The retardation of Nametkin rearrangement at 100° observed by Roberts and Vancey (*C.A.* 48, 9074b) was not confirmed in this work.

G. M. Kosolapoff

pm

Central Sci. Res. Inst Wood Chemistry

RUDAKOV, G.A., YEROSHEVSKIY, Y.G.

USSR

"The Problem of the Study of Bornylchloride  
and its Isomers" Zhur. obshch. khim., No. 22  
1940. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of  
the Hydrolysis and Sulfite-Alcohol Industry  
Received 27 May 1940.  
Report, U-1612, 3 Jan. 1952.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

The catalytic transformation of terpenes. II. Transformation of  $\Delta^1$ -carene under the influence of activated clay. G. A. Rudakov and G. A. Artamonov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 15, 75-85(1945)(English summary); cf. *C.A.* 39, 3245<sup>5</sup>.— $\Delta^1$ -Carene (I) (360 g.) was refluxed with stirring with 0.5% activated clay (2.8 g.) at 170° for 1 hr., filtered, and fractionated in vacuo, yielding dipentene and, in very small amt., sylvestrene. The dipentene underwent a further catalytic transformation previously described. Simultaneously with isomerization, polymerization was observed, yielding products hardly different from the dipentene obtained under similar conditions. Therefore, the polymers formed should be considered the products of polymerization of monocyclic terpenes, more likely of  $\alpha$ -terpinene, which has a conjugated system of double bonds, but not the product of polymerization of I.

The phys. properties of I obtained from *Pinus sylvestris* and a considerable change in its optical properties after its partial isomerization disclosed an admixt. of other hydrocarbons, probably  $\beta$ - $\Delta^1$ -carene. The latter probably was transformed by isomerization into dipentene. A. A. P.

*Leningrad Sci. Res. Inst. Wood Pulp Chemistry*

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-27-111111

FROM NUMBER

E-27-111111

FROM NUMBER

E-27-111111



Central Sci. Res. Inst. Wood Pulp Chem.

Irreversible catalysis and catalytic dehydrogenation of some hydrocarbons on activated carbon. G. A. Rudakov, N. P. Borisova, O. A. Emel'yanova, I. G. Froshchinskii, N. F. Koushilov, A. N. Makarova, N. M. Merlis, and Z. S. Khourenko *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 181-188 (1949). Pure dipentene (I), passed at 110-50° over water-vapor activated charcoal, reacts in the main according to  $3C_{10}H_{18} \rightarrow C_{10}H_{16}$  (*p*-menthane) (II) +  $2C_{10}H_{16}$  (*p*-cymene) (III); the reaction thus takes place at a considerably higher temp. than on Pd (130°) and on Ni (280°). No reaction occurs on crushed quartz at 120°.  $\Delta$ -Carene (IV), on activated C at 110-30°, reacts according to the same equation as I, with the same products; i.e., the 3-membered ring is opened up along with dehydrogenation-hydrogenation; here, again, the temp. of the reaction is considerably higher than in the analogous reaction of carane on Pd asbestos (100-70°). *o*-Pinene (V), at 350° and 420° on activated C, is com-

pletely isomerized into alloocimene (VI) which, in turn, is cyclized into a mixt. of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -pyronene. Some V is converted into I but this is not further converted into II + III, evidently owing to the poisoning effect of the polymerization products of the pyronenes. At higher temps. from 500° up, the monocyclic terpenes undergo, to an increasing degree, dehydrogenation with evolution of H<sub>2</sub>, and at 600° they are completely dehydrogenated to aromatic hydrocarbons. This is accompanied by partial splitting off of side chains, thus, considerable amts. of PhMe appear along with III. Side reactions involving ring openings are not significant if the time of contact is not too long; thus, at 450, 550, and 600°, losses due to ring opening do not exceed 1, 4, and 8%, resp. Dehydrogenation of II on activated C requires a temp. of 550-600°, i.e. about 250-300° higher than on Pd or Ni, and relatively long times of stay in the hot zone, of the order of 1 min.; under these conditions, one finds, along with the main products of dehydrogenation, III and, probably, *p*-methyl-*o*-methylstyrene, also considerable amts. of products of side reactions, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, PhMe, light cyclopentadiene, and alkylation products, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Me and C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Me. Products of reactions involving ring opening attain 20-28%. On crushed quartz, at 550-600°, II also undergoes pyrolysis, but considerably more slowly than on activated C, and the yield of aromatic hydrocarbons is much lower.

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ADD SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RUDAKOV, G. A.

Physical properties of camphene. G. A. Rudakov and M. M. Shestaeva. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 26, 2362-4 (1956).  
Specimens of camphene derived from *Abies sibirica*, from isoborneol, or by isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinene were shown to have identical properties after careful purification consisting of thorough fractional distillation. Cooling curves of the material substantiate the claim of identity. The pure camphene, boiled at 158.5°, melted at 48.5°, and had  $n_D^{20}$  1.4604, and  $d_4$  0.8421. G. M. Kosolapoff

RUDAKOV, G. A.

USSR

✓ Catalytic transformations of terpenes. V. Catalytic transformations of 3-carene over metatitanic acid: G. A. Rudakov and A. T. Marchevskii. *Sbornik Statei Obshch. Khim.* 2: 1432-43 (1953); cf. C.A. 31, 4554; 41, 1144. Heating 3-carene with metatitanic acid leads to isomerization into 4-carene, b. 167.5-9°, d<sub>4</sub> 0.8617, n<sub>D</sub> 1.4747, [α]<sub>D</sub> 89.37°. Probably a similar isomerization takes place with other acidic catalysts. The formation of 4-carene was confirmed by oxidation of this to 1,1-dimethyl-2-(γ-oxobutyl)cyclopropane-3-carboxylic acid, d<sub>4</sub> 1.058, n<sub>D</sub> 1.4730, [α]<sub>D</sub> 29.9°, which oxidized with NaOBr to 3-carboxy-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1-propanoic acid, m. 102-3.5°, [α]<sub>D</sub> 29°. Hydrogenation of 4-carene over Pt black gave carans. The original mixt. besides 4-carene, contained some dipentene, limonene, terpinolene, α-terpinene and meta-substituted hydrocarbons, including apparently 1-methyl-3-isopropylidene-1-cyclohexene (sylveterpinolene). Pure 3-carene has been isolated from *Pinus sylvestris* turpentine in only a few cases in the past (many refs. cited) and the degree of purity is best judged by optical activity. A pure specimen has d<sub>4</sub> 0.8644, n<sub>D</sub> 1.4722, [α]<sub>D</sub> 17.7°. G. M. Kosolapoff

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GMA

Central Sci. Res. Wood Chem. Inst.

Rudakov, G.

4

Dispersion and caking of various forms of ammonium nitrate (in middle Asia). A. Abilumtalov, G. Rudakov, and I. Chumachenko. *Khlopkovodstvo* 4, NO. 1, 1964, 1964. — NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (I) in granulated form, alone or mixed with superphosphates, is superior with regards to caking and ease of dispersion to I currently produced in small crystals. A spherical granule with a smooth surface and with a diam. of 5 mm. is preferred. Elisabeth Barabash

RUDAKOV, G. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 29/38

Authors : Rudakov, G. A., and Khomenko, Z. S.

Title : The nature of catalysts used for isomerization and polymerization of hydrocarbons. Part 1.- Cause for catalytic activity of titanitic acid

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/2, 337-343, Feb 1954

Abstract : The catalytic activity of titanitic acid in the isomerization of pinene was compared with that of aluminum silicate catalysts. The activity of the titanitic catalyst was found to be due mainly to its acid properties. The derivation of active titanitic acid through electro-dialysis with sodium salt proves that the activity of the Ti-catalyst is caused mostly by the characteristics of the titanitic acid and not by the presence of adsorbed acids or basic salts. The high catalytic activity and plainly expressed acidity make titanitic acid closely related to aluminum silicates and not to its closest analogues - silicic acid and aqueous  $Al_2O_3$ . Fourteen references: 12-USSR; 1-USA and 1-English (1891-1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Central Scientific Research Forest-Chemical Institute

Submitted : July 6, 1953

RUDAKOV, G. A.

U S S R .

The nature of catalysts used in isomerization and polymerization of hydrocarbons. I. The cause of catalytic activity of titanic acid. G. A. Rudakov and Z. S. Khomenko. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 345-9(1954)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 4583g. H. L. H.

RUDAKOV, G. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Catalytic isomerization

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 31/37

Authors : Rudakov, G. A.; Khomonko, Z. S.; and Shestayeva, M. M.

Title : Mechanism of heterogeneous catalytic hydrocarbon isomerization over acid catalysts. Part 1.--

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/3, 549-557, Mar 1954

Abstract : The mechanism of reaction between pinene, camphene and limonene with catalysts resulting in their isomerization (titanic acid and activated lime) was investigated. It was observed that all three hydrocarbons tested isomerize rapidly and two of them racemize when heated with titanic acid. Camphene and limonene formed during catalytic isomerization of pinene over activated lime (125°) and over titanic acid (135-160°) will not react with above mentioned catalysts until the pinene concentration in the reaction mixture is reduced to 25-35%. It was found that the isomerization reaction takes place only on the surface of the catalyst and does not penetrate into the volume. Seventeen references: 9-USSR; 2-USA; 2-German and 4-English (1891-1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Central Scientific Research Forest Chemical Institute

Submitted : July 21, 1953

RUDAKOV, G.A.  
RUDAKOV, G.A.

5

Mechanism of heterogeneous catalytic isomerization of  
hydrocarbons on acidic catalysis. I. Mechanism of re-  
action of p-xylene, camphene, and limonene with catalysts  
which caused their isomerization - titanous acid and activated  
clay. G. A. Rudakov, Z. S. Lavrent'ev, and M. M. Shes-  
takov. *Chem. Abstr.* 74: 124700d (1970) [Dokl. Akad. Nauk  
USSR, Ser. Chem., 1970, 201, 1184]. H. L. H.

AP 2/11

RUDAKOV, G. A.

USSR/Chemistry

Synthesis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 30/33

Authors : Rudakov, G. A., Shestaeva, M. M., Marchevskiy, A. T., and Khomenko, Z. S.

Title : Mechanism of heterogeneous catalytic isomerization of hydrocarbons over acid catalysts. Part 2.- Formation of terpinolene and terpinenes during catalytic isomerization of pinene and limonene over titanitic acid.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1452 - 1457, August 1954

Abstract : The ionic scheme of formation of terpinolenes and terpinenes, as result of catalytic isomerization of pinene and limonene over a titanitic acid catalyst, is explained. Direct conversion of pinene and limonene into alpha-terpinene, without the formation of terpinolene as an intermediate product, was established. The increase of the alpha-terpinene content in monocyclic terpenes, after reducing the pinene content in the solution and its effect on the formation of alpha-terpinenes from terpinolene, are explained. Ten references: 5 USSR; 3 USA; 1 German and 1 English (1899 - 1954). Table; graph.

Institution : Central Scientific-Research Wood Pulp Chemical Institute

Submitted : January 13, 1954

RUDAKOV, G.A.; KHOMENKO, Z.S.; ARBINA, T.F.

Continuous method for producing isoborneol ethyl acetate from  
camphene. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 8 no.2:3-4 '55.  
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy in-  
stitut (Isoborneol) (Camphene)

HUDAKOV, G.A.; SHESTAYEVA, M.M.

Catalytic conversions of terpenes. Part 6. Catalytic isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinene into  $\beta$ -pinene. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.3:627-631 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut. (Isomers and isomerization) (Pinene)

Rudakov, G. A.

An application of the reaction of diene synthesis with maleic anhydride. G. A. Rudakov and M. M. Shestaeva. *Zhur. Priklud. Khim.* ~~26~~ 1201 (1955). Maleic anhydride (I) does not react at room temp. with pinene, camphene, 3- and 4-carenes, limonene, and  $\beta$ -phellandrene and does not alter their optical activity. Since under these conditions myrcene and  $\alpha$ -terpinene react with I quantitatively and the resulting adducts can be easily removed by washing with aq. NaOH, this reaction can be used for the quant. detn. of the content of the 2 latter compounds in mixed terpenes by detn. of the change of optical activity after such a treatment. Terpinolene does not interfere. A 5-ml. sample is treated with 1 g. I for each 10% of diene present and the mixture kept until color disappearance is complete, after which the NaOH washing is performed. Usually 3-5 days are needed. The reaction can be also run in Et<sub>2</sub>O soln.  $\alpha$ -Phellandrene can be sepd. from mixts. in the same way.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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Central Sci. Res. Inst. Wood Chem.

RUDAKOV, G.A.

4

Continuous production of isoborneol acetate from camphene. G. A. Rudakov, Z. S. Kuznetsov, and T. F. Arhina, *Sov. Chem. Progress, Prom. S.*, No. 2, 3-4 (1955). (C. F.)

Isoborneol acetate (I) was made by the reaction of camphene (II) and glacial AcOH (III) in the presence of cation exchange resins bearing sulfonic groups (IV); 2% water was permissible in III, and a higher diln. was prevented by the addn. of 100% AcOH. The type of IV was of the utmost importance, and under the favorable conditions the yield was 80%. Esterification of II with HCO<sub>2</sub>H under the same conditions was sluggish owing to the greater amt. of water in HCO<sub>2</sub>H.

T. Lurgie

MA

(2)

G H Rudakov

Dist: 4E4j

~~Acetyl and formic esters of isoborneol. G. A. Rudakov,  
Z. S. Khomenko, and Y. B. Archiba. U.S.S.R. 102,445,  
Mar. 25, 1966.~~ The esters are obtained by treating cam-  
phene with an excess of a highly concd. org. acid in the  
presence of a catalyst insol. in the reacting substances. As  
catalyst can be used cation exchange resins or sulfonated  
coal. After the completion of the reaction the excess acid  
is driven off. Cf. C.A. 50, 4852f. M. Hoesch

fm

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1

*RUDAKOV G. A.*

RUDAKOV, G.A.; SHESTAYEVA, M.M.

Catalytic transformations of terpenes. Part 7: Preparation of optically pure  $\alpha$ -pinene from  $\beta$ -pinene. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.8:2357-2361 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut. (Pinene)

RUDAKOV, G.A.,; SHESTAYEVA, M.M.

Physical properties of camphene. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.8:2362-2364  
Ag '56. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Camphene)

RUDAKOV, G.A.; KALINOVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Equilibrium between liquid and vapor in binary solutions of  
camphene - acetic acid and isobornyl acetate - acetic acid.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.2:8-10 '57. (MLBA 10:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy  
institut.

(Camphene) (Acetic acid) (Acetates)

RUDAKOV, G.A.; SHESTAYEVA, M.M.

Separation of camphene from pinene solutions with retention of its optical activity. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.1:169-173 Ja '57.  
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Camphene--Optical properties)  
(Pinene)

RUDAKOV, G. A.

Конференция по развитию промышленности с химической промышленностью, 1958.  
Химическая индустрия

English title: Industry Development Conference on the Development of Production of Chemicals in Eastern Siberia  
Moscow, 1958. 207 p. (Series: "Materials for the Development of the Chemical Industry in Eastern Siberia")  
All-Union Library of Science, 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Academy of Sciences USSR. Soviet of the Chemical Industry, Siberian Branch.

Editorial Board: I.P. Bardin (Deceased), Chief Ed.; Academician M.A. Larionov, Academician S.I. Vol'pert, Academician V.I. Dikshin, Academician V.B. Shashlov, Academician V.I. Verbitskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, O.D. Lavitskiy, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, S.A. Kuznetsov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, L.V. Putromov, Corresponding Member, Academician, V.B. Shashlov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, H.P. Kuznetsov, Academician, V.S. Kuznetsov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, A.D. Gashov, Member, Gosplan USSR, L. Ya. Gurev, Deputy Chairman, Gosplan USSR, Professor V.A. Kravtsov, Professor M.Kh. A. Ya. Probst, Professor V.I. Vojtkin, Professor V.A. Kravtsov, Professor P.Y. Vail'yev, Doctor of Economic Sciences, G.I. Indovina, Candidate of Technical Sciences, P.A. Larionov, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, and M.O. Bolalnikov, Candidate of Economic Sciences; Editorial Board of this volume: S.I. Chausov, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers USSR, and V.P. Isakov, Deputy M. of Publishing House: A.L. Smolitskiy; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Kravtsov.

Summary: This book is intended for chemical engineers and economic planners concerned with the industrial development of Eastern Siberia.

CONTENTS: This volume is one of a series of 13 containing the transactions of the Conference on the Development of the Production of Chemicals in Eastern Siberia. The Conference took place in August 1958. The volume contains summaries of 20 reports presented at the meetings of the Chemical Section of the Conference, brief summaries of pertinent discussions, and the text of resolutions taken by the Chemical Section. The reports deal with the possibilities of developing chemical industries in Eastern Siberia, synthesis of polymeric materials, synthetic fibers, acetates, plastics, synthetic detergents, synthetic rubber, alcohol, fertilizers, sulfuric acid, nitrogen, soda, chlorine, etc. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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17

RUDAKOV, G.A.; SHESTAYEV, ...

Operation of continuous turpentine distillation columns at the  
Neyvo-Rudyanka Wood Chemistry Plant. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.*  
ll no.1:6-8 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Neyvo-Rudyanka--Turpentine)  
(Distillation apparatus)

RUDAKOV, G.A.

Results of investigations in the field of isomeric conversions  
of terpenes. Sbor.trud. TSHILKHI no.13:107-114 '59. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Terpene)

SOV/63-4-2-24/39

5(0)

AUTHOR: Rudakov, G.A., Professor

TITLE: Competition for the Best Works in Chemistry and Chemical Technology

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2,  
pp 271-273 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Presidium of the Central Board of the All-Union Chemical Society awarded the prizes for the best works in chemistry and chemical technology. The first prize was not awarded. Second prizes of 3,000 rubles each were awarded to N.K. Kochetkov, R.M. Khomutov, M.Ya. Karpeyskiy (Moscow, Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii - Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy) for the work: "Synthesis of Cycloserin" which is a new antibiotic; to M.G. Valyashko (Leningrad, Vsesoyuznyy institut galurgii - All-Union Institute of Halurgy) for the work: "Geochemistry of Bromine in the Processes of Halogenesis and the Use of the Bromine Content as a Genetic and Prospecting Criterium"; to A.I. Rozlovskiy (Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya - Institute of Chemical Machine Building) for the work: "Kinetics of the Dark Reaction of a Hydrogen Chloride Mixture"; to B.M. Gorelik, M.Ye. Mayzel', N.A. Parshina, I.N. Popov, V.S. Rybina (Moscow, Institut rezinovoy promyshlen-

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SOV/63-4-2-24/39

Competition for the Best Works in Chemistry and Chemical Technology

nosti - Institute of the Rubber Industry) for the work: "The Development of a Method, Apparatus and Technological Process for High-Temperature Infrared Vulcanization of Rubber Fabrics". Third prizes of 2,000 rubles were awarded to G.A. Khabarin, S.P. Venediktov, S.V. Kochetkov, A.Ya. Gorenburgov, B.V. Shishkin, V.Ye. Morashkin (Vladimir, Chemical Plant) for the work: "On the Complex Automation of the Workshop for Acetic Acid Regeneration"; to T.M. Selezneva (Moscow, Dorkhimzavod) for the works: "The Application of Paper Chromatography in the Control of the Production of I-, Gamma-and ASH-Acids"; "The Application of Surface-Active Substances in the Production of I-, Gamma- and ASH-Acids as Foam Eliminators and as Substances Facilitating the Separation of Products in Well Filterable Form"; "The Application of Auxiliary Substances in the Production of I- and Gamma-Acids"; to V.I. Yur'yev, S.S. Pozin, G.M. Skurikhina (Leningrad, Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni Kirova - Wood-Technical Academy imeni Kirov) for the work: "Exchange-Adsorption and Electrokinetic Properties of Cellulose and Some of Its Derivatives"; to N.A. Fermor, A.B. Peyzner, L.P. Raspopova (Leningrad, VNIISK) for the work: "A Method for the Preparation of a Special Synthetic Latex SKS-50 Suitable for the Insulation of Cable Products and Conditions for Applying it onto the Wires"; to A.G. Pozdeyeva (Sverdlovsk, Uglekimi-

Card 2/3

SOV/63-4-2-24/39

Competition for the Best Works in Chemistry and Chemical Technology

cheskiy institut - Coal-Chemical Institute), A.G. Stromberg, T.M. Markacheva (Tomsk, Politekhicheskiy institut - Polytechnical Institute) for the work: "The Application of the Polarographic Method for the Analysis of Products of the Coke-Chemical Production"; to I.I. Lazovskiy, N.S. Gryaznov, M.G. Fel'dbrin (Sverdlovsk, Uglekhimicheskiy institut - Coal-Chemical Institute) for the work: "Development of a New Technology for Preparing Coal for Coking". A total of 26 fourth prizes were awarded.

Card 3/3

HUDAKOV, G.A.

Terpenes as a basic material for industrial synthesis. Gidroliz.  
i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.1:4-6 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy  
institut.

(Terpenes)

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Rudakov, G. A., Shestayeva, M. M.

SOV/79-29-6-62/72

TITLE:

Investigation of the Nature of Catalysts Used in Isomerization and Polymerization of Hydrocarbons (Issledovaniye prirody katalizatorov, primenyayemykh dlya izomerizatsii i polimerizatsii uglevodorodov). II. On the Catalytic Properties of Silicic Acid (II. O kataliticheskikh svoystvakh kremnevoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 2062 - 2068 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to modern conceptions the considerably acid character of aluminum silicates, titanate acid, and other solid catalysts determines their catalytic activity in isomerization and polymerization of hydrocarbons. The silicic acid is only weakly acid. Therefore a very low catalytic activity of silica gels, especially under low or moderately high temperatures, should be expected. The data found in publications are contradictory and do not confirm the expected properties. In isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinenes at 100<sup>o</sup>, silica gel without aluminum does not act as a catalyst at all, and at 155<sup>o</sup> only very slowly. If an 0.1%-aluminum oxide is precipitated on the surface of such a gel the

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Investigation of the Nature of Catalysts Used in  
Isomerization and Polymerization of Hydrocarbons.  
II. On the Catalytic Properties of Silicic Acid

SOV/79-29-6-62/72

catalytic activity at 155° rises 1300 times and is equal to the catalytic activity of loam. In such cases the Soviet industry uses 1% aluminum oxide (occasionally 10%), so that the  $\alpha$ -pinene is isomerized even at +20°. These facts explain the easy isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinenes and other unsaturated hydrocarbons under the influence of silica gels, observed by some scientists, and confirm the theory of aluminum silicate catalysis of V. Ye. Tishchenko and G. A. Rudakov. The experimental results published in the paper at hand, show that silica gel without aluminum may be used for the chromatographic separation of unsaturated hydrocarbons. If technical gel, containing 1% aluminum oxide, is used, the aluminosilicate must be previously neutralized. It is yet unknown what effect this neutralization exercises upon the separation properties. The two tables show the properties of analyzed gels and for comparison used active loams, produced by the "Voskresenskiy khimkombinat" (Voskresensk Chemical Kombinat). The diagram shows the catalytic isomerization rate of  $\alpha$ -pinenes using various catalysts.

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Investigation of the Nature of Catalysts Used in  
Isomerization and Polymerization of Hydrocarbons.  
II. On the Catalytic Properties of Silicic Acid

SOV/79-29-6-62/72

There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 22 references, 18 of which  
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy  
institut (Central Scientific Chemical Research Institute for  
Forestry)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1958

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5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Rudakov, G. A., Shestayeva, M. M.

SOV/79-29-6-70/72

TITLE:

On Catalytic Transformations of Terpenes (O kataliticheskikh prevrashcheniyakh terpenov). VIII. Isomerization Changes of Terpinolene in the Presence of Titanic Acid (VIII. Izomerizatsionnyye prevrashcheniya terpinolena v prisutstvii titanovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 2096 - 2100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The isomerization changes of monocyclic terpenes in the presence of acids are usually considered as an irreversible process, which starts from dipentene (I) and passes through terpinolene (II) to  $\alpha$ -terpinene (III) and  $\beta$ -terpinene (IV). A more detailed analysis makes this conception improbable. When acids affect (II), one must expect a simultaneous formation of ions of the carbonium (V) and (VI), or of the corresponding ethers of the  $\alpha$ -terpineole and terpinene-4-ole, if the C-atoms 4 and 8 of terpinolene are equivalent in double bond. When the proton of (V) splits, the formation of an equilibrium mixture of 75% of dipentene (I) and of 25% of terpinolene (II) (Ref 1) is to be expected. When the proton of (VI) splits, an equilibrium

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On Catalytic Transformations of Terpenes. VIII. Iso-merization Changes of Terpinolene in the Presence of Titanic Acid SOV/79-29-6-70/72

mixture of hydrocarbons (III), (IV) and (II) should result. According to these conceptions, when heating the above named monocyclic terpenes with titanac acid, an equilibrium mixture consisting of (I), (II), (III) and (IV) is to be expected. (scheme 1). The present study should ascertain whether the reciprocal transformations (I)  $\rightleftharpoons$  (II) really take place, the reversible transformation (II)  $\rightleftharpoons$  (III) or (IV), not being taken provisionally into consideration. For this purpose the products of the catalytic changes of terpinolene (II), in presence of titanac acid at a temperature of 135°, were analyzed. In addition to the compounds (II), (III) and (IV) 10% of dipentenes (I) have also been found, which confirms the presence of the reversible transformations (I)  $\rightleftharpoons$  (II).  $\Delta^3$ -p-menthene and p-cymol have likewise been found. When the optically active limonene is subjected to the action of the catalyst then the presently proved reversible transformations lead to its racemization (scheme 2). In opposition to the hitherto existing admission, the racemization of limonene has, - due to the

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On Catalytic Transformations of Terpenes. VIII. Iso-  
merization Changes of Terpinolene in the Presence of  
Titanic Acid

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reversible transformations (I)  $\rightleftharpoons$  (II), the advantage over the racemization, due to the rearrangement on account of the double bond in the ring, even in a homogeneous medium. The transformation of the limonene into terpinolene is consequently a reversible reaction and apparently the principal cause of the racemization of limonene when heating with acid catalysts, especially if solid catalysts of the type of titanic acid, which are insoluble in limonene, are used. There are 2 figures and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut (Central Scientific Chemical Research Institute for Forestry)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

Card 3/3

KALINOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; HUDAKOV, G.A.

Studies in the field of the saponification of borneol and isoborneol esters. Report No.1: Kinetics of the alkali saponification of borneol and isoborneol esters in alcohol-water solutions. *Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom.* 13 no.4:1-3 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Borneol) (Isoborneol) (Saponification)

RUDAKOV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich; BARDYSHEV, I.I., red.; KHIVRICH, Ye.D.,  
red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry and technology of camphor] Khimiia i tekhnologiiia kar-  
fary. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 223 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Bardyshev).  
(CAMPHOR)

MARGOLIN, D.L.; RUDAKOV, G.A., prof.

Results of the contest for the best works of the Central  
Administration of the D.I.Mendeleev All-Union Chemical Society  
in 1959. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.1:102-107 '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Chemistry, Technical—Competitions)

RUDAKOV, G. A.

" The use of optical activity of terpenes for ascertaining  
some reaction mechanisms."

report submitted for the IUPAC 2nd International Symposium on  
the Chemistry of Natural Products, Prague, Czech., 27 Aug - 2 Sep 62

SIDOROV, R.I.; BABOSHIN, B.K.; RUDAKOV, G.A.

Investigating the composition of hydrocarbon terpene mixtures  
by the method of gas-liquid chromatography. Report No. 1:  
Studying conditions of the partition of terpenes. *Gidroliz.*  
*i lesokhim. prom.* 16 no.2:12-14 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut nefte-i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Terpenes)  
(Chromatographic analysis)

BABOSHIN, B.K.; SIDOROV, R.I.; RUDAKOV, G.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, Z.K.;  
IVANOVA, L.S.

Investigating the composition of terpene-carbohydrate mixtures  
by the method of gas-liquid chromatography. *Gidroliz. i*  
*lesokhim. prom.* 16 no.4:14-15 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Gas chromatography) (Terpenes--Analysis)

RUDAKOV, G.A.; KALINOVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Catalytic conversions of terpenes. Part 10: Heats of isomerization of camphene to tricyclene and Wagner rearrangement during the conversion of camphene hydrate to isoborneol. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1199-1205 JI '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

IVANOVA, L.S.; RUDAKOV, G.A.

Influence of the porous structure of catalysts on the acidic  
heterogeneous isomerization of  $\alpha$ -pinene. Dokl. AN SSSR 163  
no.1:113-115 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Irkutskogo gosudarstven-  
nogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova. Submitted December 9, 1964.

RUDAKOV, G.A.; SHESTAYEVA, M.M.; IVANOVA, L.S.

Influence of the carriers on the course of the acid catalytic isomerization of pinene. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.6:1320-1322 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova. Submitted December 9, 1964.

RULAKOV, G. F.

(Agricultural machinery and implements for the mechanization of field work)

Moskva, Trudrezervizdat, 1953. 221 p. (54-17621)

S760.R9R8

1. Agricultural machinery.
  2. Agricultural implements
- I. Urnevskii, M. A. jt. au.

Rudakov, G. F.

Sci' S'okhodyaystvennyye Mashiny I Crudiya Dlya Mekhanizatsii Polevodstva  
[Agricultural Machines and Tools For The Mechanization of Soil Cultivation,  
By G. F. Rudakov I N. A. Urayevskiy. Moskva, Trudrezervizdat, 1953  
221 p. illus.  
"Literature": P. 219 - [220]

N/5  
7231  
.R92

BLDANOV, G. F., (ENGINEER)

Agricultural Machinery - Testing

Work of the state machine-testing stations. Sel'Khozmaschina no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.  
2

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand.sel'khoz. nauk; VARENITSA, Ye.T., doktor biolog. nauk, red.;  
PISAREV, V.Ye., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; BENEVOL'SKIY, S.A.,  
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RUDAKOV, G.F., laureat Stalinskoy pre-  
mi, inzh., red.; DOBROKHOTOV, G.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RU-  
MYANTSEV, A.T., red.; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; PEVZNER, V.I.,  
tekhn. red.

[Handbook for agronomists of the non-Chernozem Zone] Spravochnik agro-  
noma nechernozemnoi polosy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry.  
Vol.1. 1960. 687 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Agriculture)

RUDAKOV, G. I.

Oak

Renewing oak stand by sowing acorns in a mature forest.  
Les. khoz. 6 no. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

RUDAKOV, G.M., inzhener; SERGIYENKO, V.A., inzhener.

Dynamometric device for testing the operating parts of cultivators and drills. Sel'khoz mashina no.1:21-23 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Sredne-Aziatskiy n.-i. institut mekhanizatsii i elektrofikatsii oroshayemogo zemledeliya (SAIME).  
(Dynamometer)(Agricultural machinery--Testing)

KOS'V, A.P.; MAGAY, L.I.; NIKULIN, B.K.; PAK, M.S.; RUDAKOV, G.M.;  
SAYFI, E.Kh.; SERGIYENKO, V.A.; SOKOLOV, F.A.; SPIRIDONOV,  
P.V.; SHPOLYANSKIY, D.M.; TIKHONOVA, I., red.

[Overall mechanization and cultivation practices for cotton  
crops] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i agrotekhnika khlop-  
chatnika. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1964. 407 p.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Sredneaziatskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii  
sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Sredneaziatskiy institut mekhani-  
zatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for all  
except Tikhonova).

UDOVY, G. M.: "Investigation of the fertilizer spreaders of combination  
action system." Min Higher Education USSR. Tashkent Inst of Engineers  
of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture. Tashkent, 1956.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

'Izobryatstva', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

RUDAKOV, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; IBRAIMOV, Rustem Ibraimovich;  
TSAY, Grigoriy Yakovlevich; TIKHONOVA, I., red.;  
ABBASOVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of ambary hemp growing] Mekhanizatsiia  
vozdelyvaniia kenafa. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 37 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Physical aspect of gas manifestation in the "Udachnaya" volcanic  
pipe. Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. no.3:14-16 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Trest "Tyumen'neftegaz".

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Using surfactants to reduce losses in the storage of petroleum products. Transp. i khran. nefiti i nefteprod. no. 4:26-29 '64  
(MIRA 1:77)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniya nefiti i nefteproduktov.

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Dependence of the oil yield of the reservoir rocks of the  
Tymazy oil field on their permeability and the velocity of  
the oil flow. Nauch.-tekhn.sbor.po dob.nefti no. 18:61-65 '62.  
(MIRA 17:6)

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Relationship between the porometric characteristics of reservoir  
rocks in the Tuymazy field and physicochemical parameters of  
petroleums. Neft. khoz. 38 no.11:11-13 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Tuymazy region—Oil sands—Permeability)  
(Porosity)

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Laboratory investigations of the adsorption of surface-active  
substances. Nefteprom. delo no.9:11-13 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

RUDAKOV, G.V.; BABALYAN, G.A.

Effect of surface-active agents on the emersion rate of liquid-hydrocarbon drops in water. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz* 6 no. 12:45-50 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Change with the depth of bedding in the specific weight of oils  
of the Bibi-Eybat oil field. Azerb. nef. khoz. 40 no.10:13-14  
0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Petroleum--Analysis)

RUDAKOV, G.V.

Connection between the geothermal gradient and the composition of  
oil. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.12:53-54 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ufinskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Earth temperature)  
(Petroleum--Analysis)



RUDAKOV, G. V.

Paragenesis of sulfur and asphaltic-resin in Devonian and Carboniferous petroleums of the Volga-Ural region. Geol. nefi i gaza 4 no.11:15-17 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Bituminous materials) (Sulfur)  
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum)

RUDAKOV, G.V., ing.

On the regional parameters of crude oils. Petrol si gaze 12 no.6:  
246-248 Je '61.

1. Ufa, U.R.S.S.

RUDAKOV, G.V., ing.

Qualitative regional differentiation of crude oils from different  
petroleum districts as connected with crude oil recovery problems.  
Petrol si gaze 14 no.2:57-59 F '63.

RUDAKOV, G.W. [Rudakov, G.V.] (Ufa, ZSSR)

Problems of using surface active substances in methods of secondary utilization of petroleum deposits. Nafta Pol 19 no.7:161-163 J1 '63.

L 13330-63

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/AMD/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3003926

8/0205/63/003/004/0518/0522

AUTHOR: Leonov, B. V.; Lamova, M. A.; Rudakov, I. A.

56

TITLE: Relation of radiosensitivity<sup>19</sup> of rats with antioxidation activity of bone marrow and nonesterified fatty acid content in their blood while in a stress condition

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, 518-522

TOPIC TAGS: antioxidation, bone marrow, nonesterification, fatty acid, stress reaction, radiosensitivity

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine changes in antioxidation activity of bone marrow and the NEFA (nonesterified fatty acid) content of the blood during a condition of stress and to compare them with changes in radiosensitivity of the organism during the same period. Female white rats were used for the experiment. Group I was exposed to irradiation but not subjected to stress. Groups II and III were subjected to stress produced by a 2-mamp electric current of 2-sec duration given at 2-min intervals. Group II animals were irradiated immediately after one hr of exposure to electric stress. Group III animals were subjected to irradiation 24 hr after exposure to electric stress for

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003926

3 hr. In all cases irradiation was produced by Co<sup>60</sup> using EGO-2 equipment in 700-r doses at the rate of 260 r/min. A stress condition was found to lower the antioxidation activity of bone marrow, increase the NEFA content of the blood, and increase the radiosensitivity of rats. It is conjectured that owing to mobilization of fats from fat deposits antioxidizing agents are used up more rapidly in a stress condition and that one of the mechanisms responsible for an increase in radiosensitivity of animals in a state of stress may be the oxidation of mobilized lipides. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Sep62

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 014

Card 2/2

RUDAKOV, I.A.; GORIZONTOV, P.D., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Comparison of two methods of studying the mitotic activity of bone marrow.  
Lab. delo no.1:28-29 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Gorizontov).

\*

SEITNEVA, M.F.; BELYATEVA, T.V.; RUDAKOV, I.I.; GORIZONTOV, P.D., prof.,  
nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Indices of blood and bone marrow and splenic imprints in white  
rats under normal conditions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no. 5: 112-  
116 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Gorizontov). Submitted May  
2, 1963.

GORIZONTOV, P.D.; RUDAKOV, I.A. (Moskva)

Effect of stress on radiosensitivity in rats and the effectiveness  
of the radiation-protective action of mercamine. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.  
terap. no.2:17-22 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MARKOV, V.N.; RUDAKOV, I.A. (Moskva)

Description of an electrical stimulator for inducing various pathological states in rats. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.2:76-78 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

I. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
prof. P.D.Gorizontov.  
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

\*

BALUDA, V.P.; LYSOGOROV, N.V.; KHNYCHEV, S.S.; ISHMUKHAMEDOVA, D.N.;  
RUKAZENKOVA, Zh.N.; GORLANOVA, T.A.; RUDAKOV, I.A.; SUSANYAN, T.A.

Blood coagulation and its fibrinolytic activity in acute  
radiation sickness. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.9:70-74 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

L 16778-66 ENT(m)  
ACC NR: AP6001322

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/009/0070/0074

AUTHOR: Baluda, V. P.; Lysogorov, N. V.; Khnychev, S. S.; Ishmukhametova, D. N.; Rukazenkova, Zh. N.; Gorlanova, T. A.; Rudakov, I. A.; Susanyan, T. A.

ORG: Institute of Medical Radiology AMN SSSR, Obninsk (Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Blood coagulation and fibrinolytic activity in acute radiation sickness

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, blood, coagulation, hematology

ABSTRACT: The hemorrhagic syndrome is considered the gravest manifestation of acute radiation sickness and to a great extent determines its degree, duration and outcome. However, despite numerous investigations of the factors responsible for hemorrhage in this disease, the pathogenesis of this phenomenon has not been elucidated. The authors have investigated the functional conditions of coagulation and of the fibrinolytic system of the blood in acute radiation sickness produced by gamma-radiation with Co<sup>60</sup>. 256 "August" strain rats were irradiated with

UDC: 617-001.28-036.11-07:[616.151.5+616.153.962.4]

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L 16778-66

ACC NR: AP6001322

600 rad each. Four phases were discernible during the course of the disease: Phase I--primary reaction (1-2 days following irradiation), II--hidden (3-6 days), III--peak (7-15 days), IV--recovery (20-30 days). Detailed descriptions are presented of the physical appearance and behavior of the animals during the four phases as well as of the changes found in the cellular composition of the blood, bone marrow and spleen. The following changes in the clotting system of the blood were observed following irradiation: initial decrease (phase I) followed by an increase in the coagulation time, reduced tolerance of plasma to heparin, diminished prothrombin activity, increased thrombin time and fibrinogen concentration, first an increase (phase I) then a decrease (Phase III) in thrombin concentration, reduced thermal stability, the emergence of fibrinogen B, reduced fibrinase and increased fibrinolytic activity, diminished platelet count and delayed retraction of the clot. The electron microscope showed disturbances in the fibrin fibers such as rupture and vacuolization. It is evident that the hemorrhagic syndrome appears in the first phase only 24 hours after irradiation as indicated by the presence of blood in the feces at that time. It can therefore be concluded that in acute radiation sickness damage to the blood vessel walls first occurs in the gastrointestinal tract and only later spreads to the vessels of the skin. Also responsible for the hemorrha-

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L 16778-66

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gic syndrome is the disordered coagulation of the blood which in itself  
can cause alterations in the vascular walls and produce bleeding in ad-  
dition to its more obvious effects. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 017

Card 3/3 mc

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S/272/63/000/002, 06/009  
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Rudakov, I.L.

TITLE: Instrument for the microphotometry of X-ray films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, Metrologiya  
i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.2, 1963, 117,  
abstract 2.32.776. (Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta,  
v.17, no.2, 1962, 267-269)

TEXT: A microphotometer for the determination of low-intensity light fluxes is described. It was developed in the Kafedra patologii i terapii domashnykh zivotnykh (Department of Pathology and Therapeutics of Domestic Animals) of the Voronezhskiy s.-kh. institut (Voronezh Agricultural Institute). In this instrument the photocurrent is used to charge a capacitor which is then discharged through a neon MH-3 (MN-3) lamp. The latter discharges only at a particular voltage across its electrodes. Light from the source (2.5 V, 0.28 A lamp) passes through a diaphragm having an aperture of 1 mm<sup>2</sup>, which is followed by the X-ray film. It is finally intercepted by a photocell and ejects electrons from the photocathode. These electrons are then stored on a 500-1000 μF  
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Instrument for the microphotometry... S/272/63/000/002/006/009  
E032/E114

capacitor until the striking potential of the neon lamp is reached. This cycle of operations continues until the intensity of the light beam is reduced to zero. The measurements are taken in the form of the number of pulses per given time interval. The instrument is not inferior in accuracy to the Mφ-2 (MF-2) microphotometer and with minor modifications can also be used for the photometry of electropherograms.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

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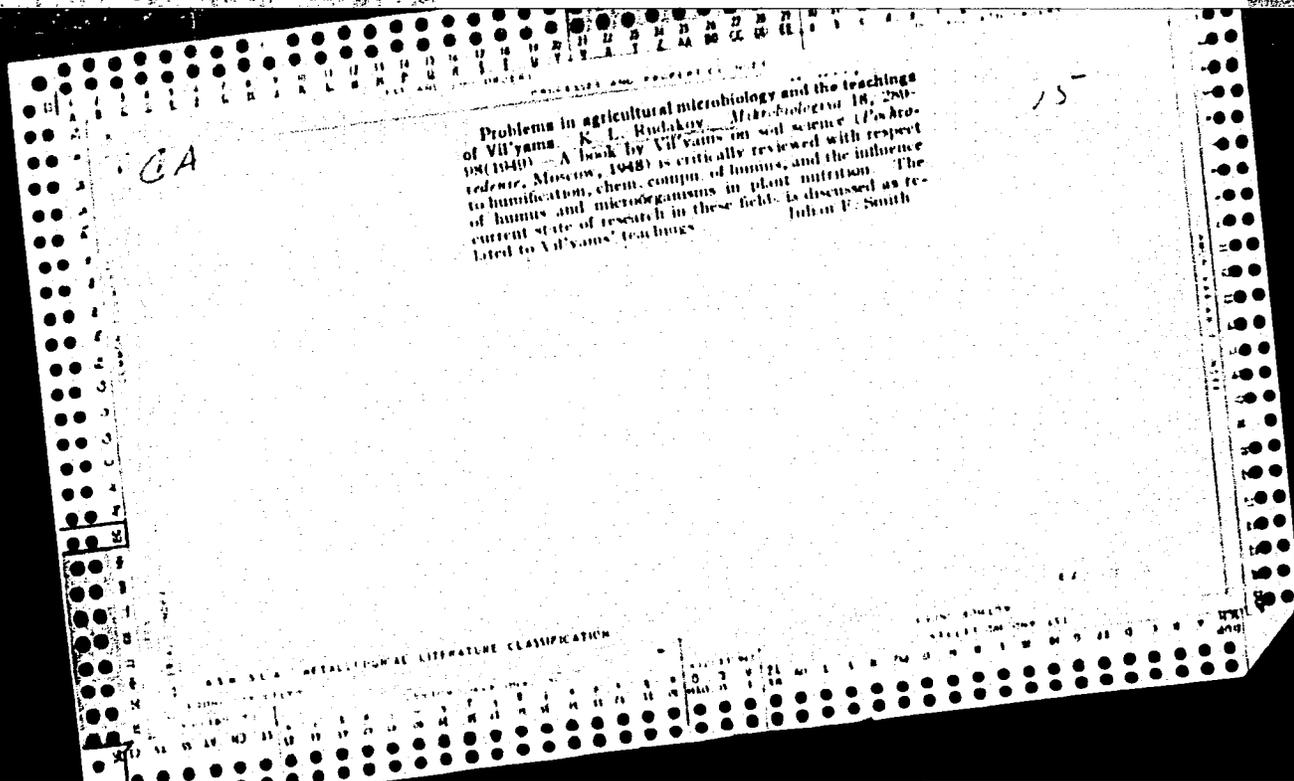
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